

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 23

August 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Communicable Diseases

1. Thirty-four cases of murine typhus were reported in 12 prefectures from 24 July to 20 August.

2. In the Hokkaido typhus-control drive 167,356 persons received the first dose of vaccine between 17 July and 11 August, bringing the total so vaccinated to 991,803 persons in 31 communities.

3. Twenty-five cases of scrub typhus have been reported since June in Niigata. No cases were reported from other known endemic areas.

4. There was a seasonal rise in dysentery cases from 1,703 in June to 5,958 in July. These cases number half the total reported in the same period last year.

5. Typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and malaria disease rates increased in July. Figures for all diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis were well below those of July 1946. Note the charts on the following four pages.

6. There were 23,741 cases of measles, 33,659 of tuberculosis, 22,230 of whooping cough and 10,916 of pneumonia for the four-week period ending 26 July.

##### Insect and Rodent Control

7. The Ministry of Welfare set a budget of ¥ 39,280,000, to be matched by the prefectures, for insect and rodent control for the coming year.

8. August insect-control activities reached a peak with more than 60,000 teams totaling 360,000 men in the field. Insecticides distributed totaled 350,000 gallons of five percent DDT oil solution, 3,000,000 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust and 400,000 gallons of pyrethrum concentrate.



## ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JULY 1947

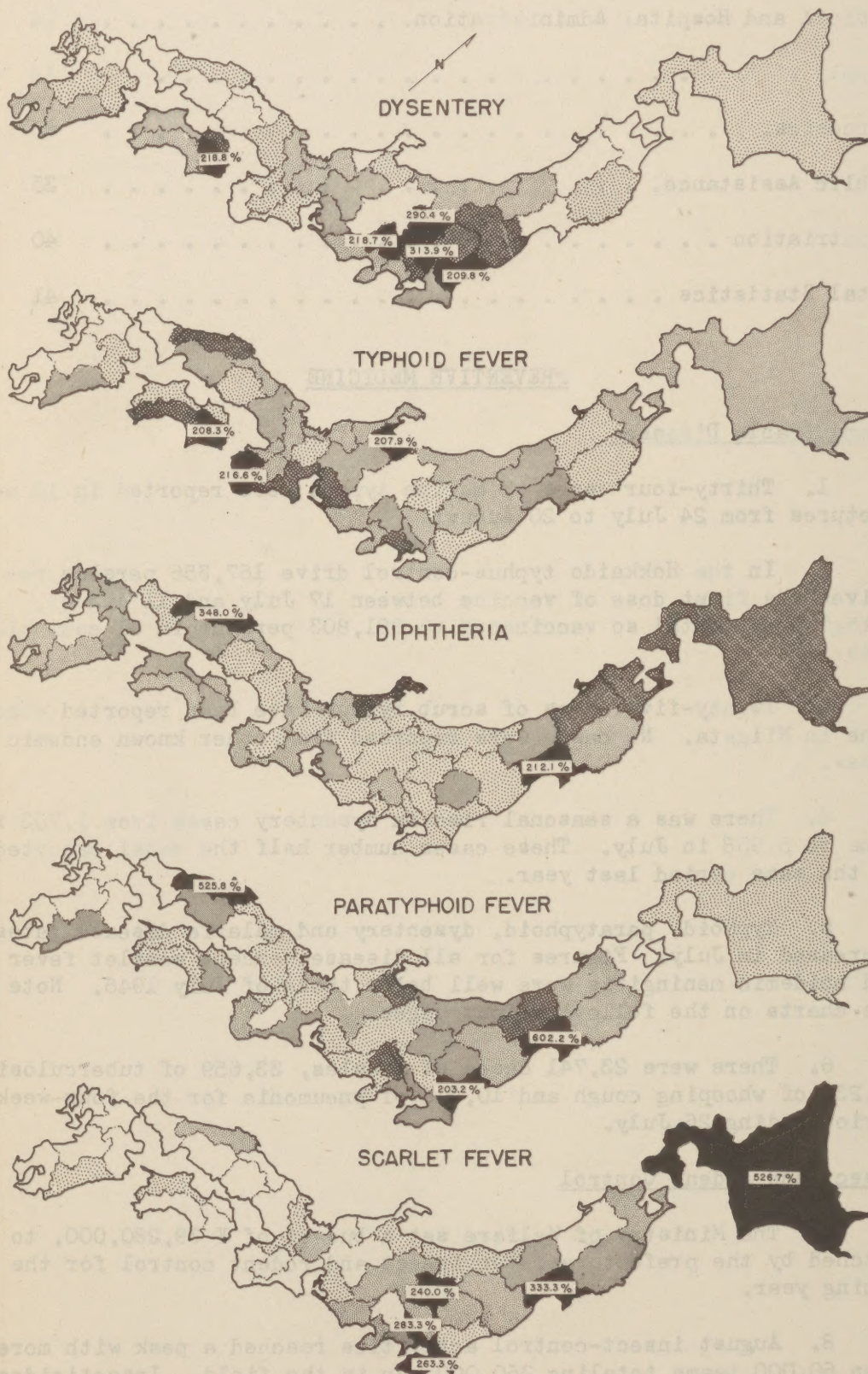
## MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE



FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

| DISEASE                 | NATIONAL RATE/100,000 / ANNUM |           |           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | JULY 1947                     | JULY 1946 | JULY 1945 |
| DYSENTERY               | 99.6                          | 202.4     | 229.8     |
| TYPHOID FEVER           | 29.0                          | 69.2      | 83.5      |
| DIPHTHERIA              | 24.8                          | 40.0      | 63.2      |
| PARATYPHOID FEVER       | 9.3                           | 18.7      | 16.9      |
| SCARLET FEVER           | 3.0                           | 2.4       | 2.7       |
| EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS     | 3.2                           | 1.4       | 2.5       |
| TYPHUS                  | 1.5                           | 8.8       | 3.5       |
| SMALLPOX                | 0.1                           | 2.0       | 2.4       |
| MALARIA                 | 25.4                          | 112.0     | NA        |
| CHOLERA                 | 0.0                           | 0.4       | NA        |
| JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS | 0.1                           | 0.6       | NA        |



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · AUG 47

NUMBER 96A



# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JULY 1947



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

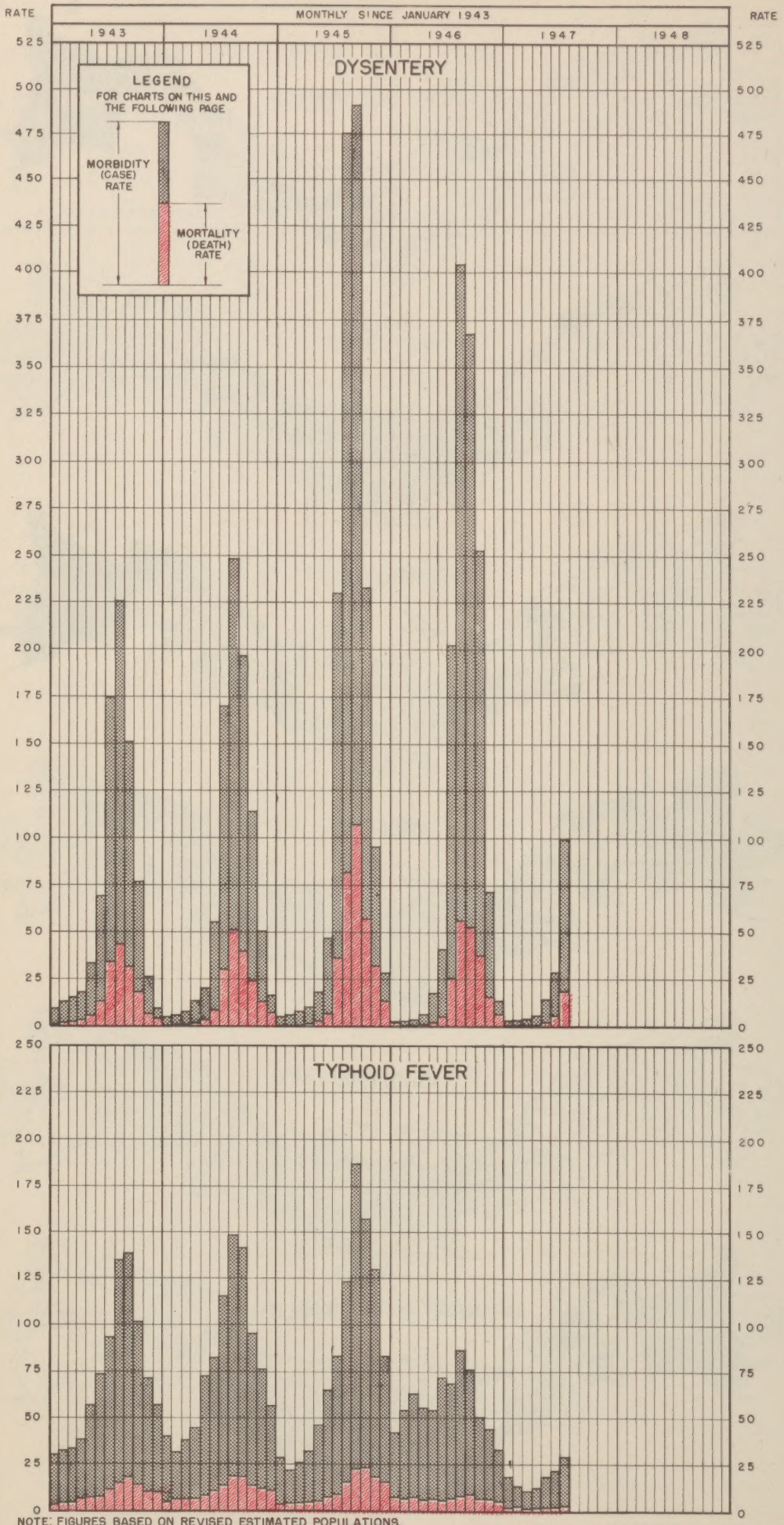
JAPAN · AUG 47

NUMBER 96 B



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP

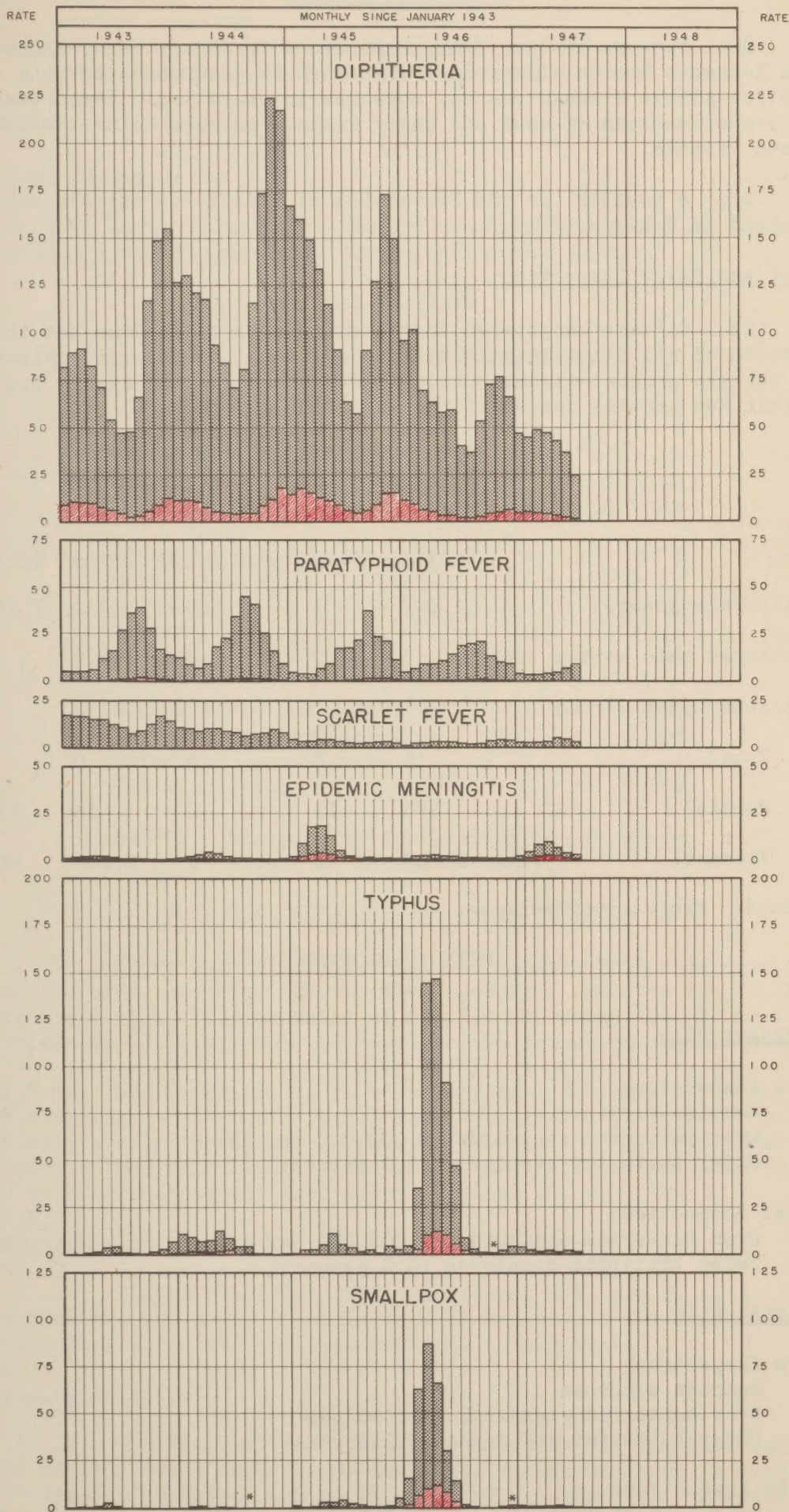
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# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



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NUMBER 97 B



9. Distribution of additional DDT supplies to coal-mining regions was authorized by the Ministry of Welfare.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

10. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto Prefectures showed livestock in good condition and effective animal disease control measures in operation. Demonstrations in proper methods of meat and dairy inspection were held at establishments visited.

11. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in Tokyo in July.

#### Meat and Dairy Inspection

12. Calves slaughtered increased 43 percent in June but the numbers of all other animals killed declined. There were increases in numbers of post-mortem partial and visceral condemnations for cattle and partial condemnations for swine and calves.

#### MEAT INSPECTION June

|                       | <u>Cattle</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep<br/>and Goats</u> | <u>Swine</u> | <u>Horses</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Number slaughtered    | 11,969        | 951           | 354                        | 6,812        | 3,388         |
| Condemned ante mortem | 3             | 0             | 0                          | 0            | 1             |
| Condemned post mortem |               |               |                            |              |               |
| Total                 | 6             | 0             | 0                          | 0            | 1             |
| Partial               | 296           | 13            | 0                          | 54           | 217           |
| Visceral              | 2,937         | 41            | 0                          | 2,237        | 519           |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

#### MILK INSPECTION June

##### Ordinary Milk

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Farm inspections                            | 7,175 |
| Samples examined                            | 8,866 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 428   |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)     | 1,200 |
| Plant inspections                           | 2,348 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 222   |
| Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)     | 332   |

##### Soecial Milk

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Farm inspections                         | 4 |
| Samples examined                         | 8 |
| Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)  | 0 |
| Plant inspections                        | 4 |
| Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)  | 0 |



### Goat Milk

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Farm inspections                            | 40 |
| Samples examined                            | 61 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 12 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)     | 8  |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

### Animal Diseases

13. Seven animal diseases increased in incidence in July, especially chick pullorum and equine infectious anemia.

#### ANIMAL DISEASES

|                            | Cases |      |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
|                            | June  | July |
| Anthrax                    | 1     | 3    |
| Blackleg                   | 0     | 2    |
| Brucellosis                | 11    | 0    |
| Trichomoniasis             | 50    | 43   |
| Texas fever                | 6     | 9    |
| Swine erysipelas           | 16    | 11   |
| Swine plague               | 1     | 1    |
| Rabies                     | 1     | 4    |
| Strangles                  | 174   | 93   |
| Equine infectious abortion | 19    | 24   |
| Equine infectious anemia   | 100   | 155  |
| Epizootic lymphangitis     | 0     | -    |
| Chick pullorum             | 40    | 738  |

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Bureau of Animal Industry.

### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

14. There were 3,371 hospitals on 25 July with a capacity of 216,472 beds, of which 110,560 were occupied, compared with 3,363 hospitals with a bed capacity of 218,614, of which 109,525 were occupied, on 27 June. See the chart on the following page.

15. Supplementary rations for hospital patients to be delivered in addition to the basic ration were established in August. Tuberculosis and leprosy patients receive 140 grams a day. Other male patients receive 80 grams of supplementary rations; females receive 20 extra grams and children under 11 years 40.

### Dental Affairs

16. Eleven dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in July. Approximately 83 percent of the 6,000 dentists thus affected have been restored to practice.

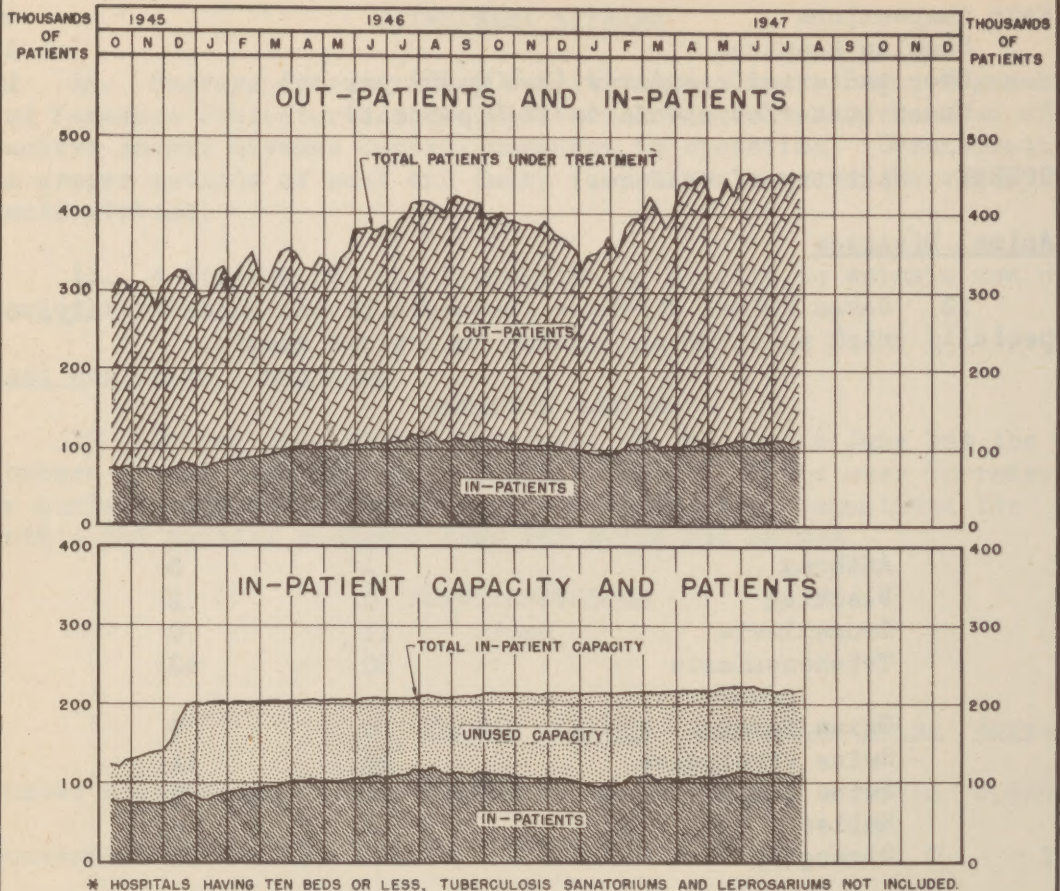
### Nursing Affairs

17. The National Association of Midwives and Clinical and Public Health Nurses opened a 30-day institute at Osaka on 11 August. All types of hospital and public nursing problems were reviewed by the participating nurses.



# HOSPITAL CAPACITY AND PATIENTS\*

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



\* HOSPITALS HAVING TEN BEDS OR LESS, TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS NOT INCLUDED.

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP

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18. Forty-nine nurses were graduated on 28 July from the first four-month Public Health Nurse Refresher Course in Tokyo.

The second course opened 4 August with 51 nurses representing 40 prefectures in attendance.

## SUPPLY

### Production

19. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in July was 35 percent greater than the June total of ¥ 337,828,289.

Medical instruments produced totaled 1,913,191 pieces, an increase of 409,254 pieces and ¥ 385,967 in value over June production. Dental instruments produced in July totaled 260,457 pieces.

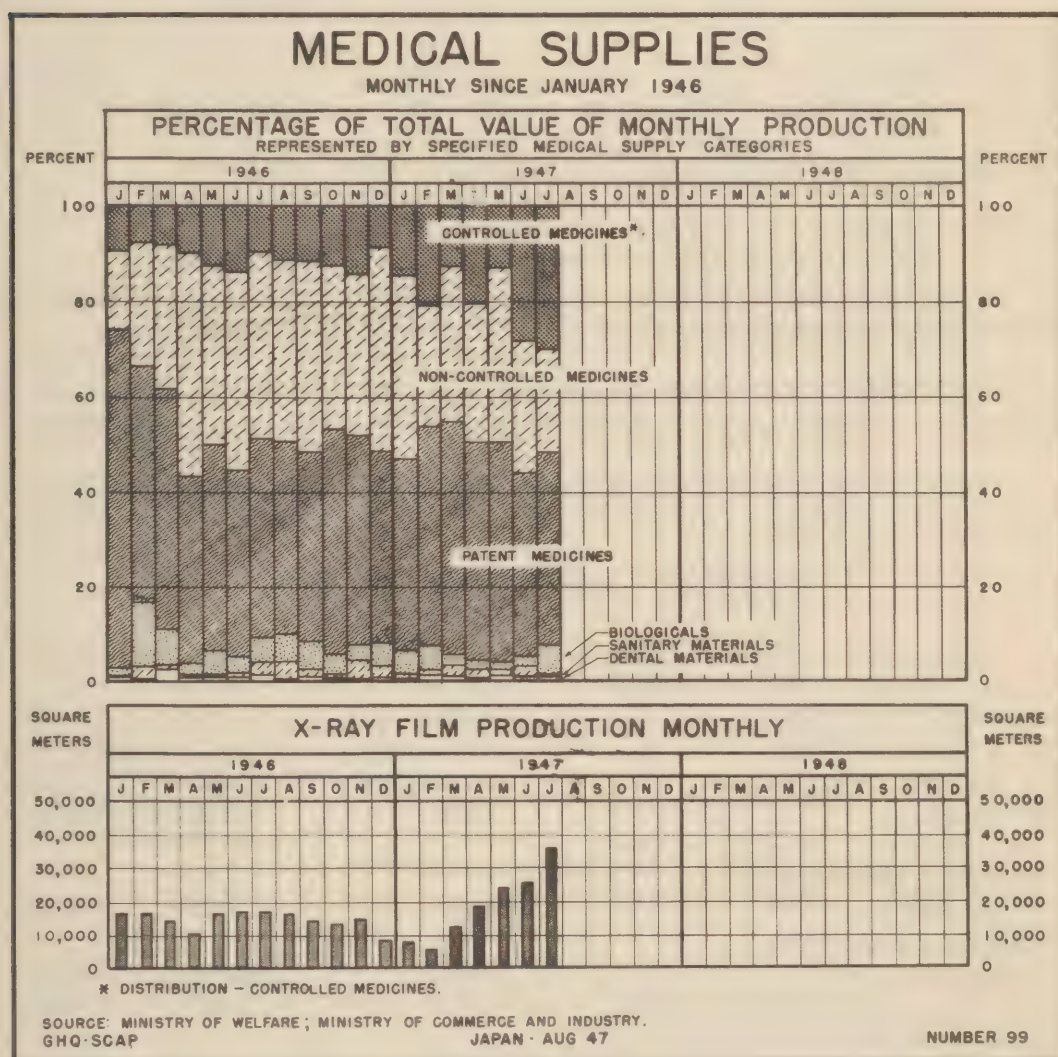


# MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

July  
(yen)

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Distribution-controlled medicines | 130,355,947      |
| Noncontrolled medicines           | 94,305,030       |
| Patent medicines                  | 176,374,690      |
| Biologicals                       | 26,055,582       |
| Medical instruments               | 11,040,845       |
| Dental materials                  | 4,088,965        |
| Dental instruments                | 10,420,544       |
| Sanitary materials                | <u>3,500,236</u> |
| Total                             | 456,121,839      |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



20. Production of sulfathiazole in July amounted to 2,344 kilograms, an increase of 196 kilograms over the previous month. Sulfamine products totaled approximately 15,530 kilograms.

Penicillin production declined from 355,560,000 oxford units in June to 175,290,000 oxford units in July because of damage to one plant and the conversion of two plants from surface cultivation of molds to submerged process.

21. While volume remained low, there were strong gains in production of mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate, for which Japan until recently depended on imports. July output was 31.8 kilograms of



mapharsen and 331.2 kilograms of bismuth subsalicylate, increases of 11 and 272.7 kilograms respectively over June figures.

22. July production of crude vaccines except typhus and smallpox increased over the previous month. Finished stocks on hand at month's end were more than those on 30 June except for smallpox, typhus and diphtheria antitoxin serums.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

|                      | <u>Produced in July</u> |                         | <u>On Hand 31 July</u>  |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                      | <u>Crude Vaccine</u>    | <u>Finished Vaccine</u> | <u>Crude Vaccine</u>    | <u>Finished Vaccine</u> |
| Cholera              | 2,939,290               | 2,190,400               | 2,189,890               | 2,218,020               |
| Typhus               | -                       | 37,693                  | -                       | 7,007,435               |
| Triple typhoid       | 89,433,280              | 18,111,840              | 90,920,900              | 15,486,160              |
| Smallpox (doses)     | .25,000                 | 249,800                 | 15,729,100              | 1,473,575               |
| Diphtheria antitoxin | -                       | 40,330                  | -                       | 398,418                 |
| Diphtheria toxoid    | 2,718,000               | 1,001,500               | 2,936,200 <sup>a/</sup> | 1,620,790               |

<sup>a/</sup> Includes stocks on hand not reported previously.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. July production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 5,510,556 pieces with a value of ¥ 4,727,812, double June's output.

24. Output of anesthetic ether was 636 kilograms, a 500-percent increase over the largest production recorded for any previous month.

25. Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased substantially during July.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

|  | <u>Unit</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rat traps, spring-type   | each        | 2,000       | 2,000       |
| Rat poison, ANTU   | kilogram    | 7,602       | 5,912       |
| Rat poison, Nekoirazu.   | kilogram    | 2,805       | 3,051       |
| DDT dusters  | each        | 9,300       | 14,500      |
| Sprayers, knapsack type,<br>3 gallon   | each        | 12,050      | 14,110      |
| Sprayers, pump type,<br>semiautomatic  | each        | 10,090      | 6,300       |
| Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart   | each        | 6,000       | 16,900      |
| 10 percent DDT dust (from<br>American DDT concentrate)                         | pound       | 826,460     | 835,190     |
| 10 percent DDT dust (from<br>Japanese DDT concentrate)                         | pound       | 336,336     | 336,336     |
| 5 percent DDT residual-effect<br>spray (utilizing American<br>DDT concentrate) | gallon      | 68,858      | 204,712     |
| Pyrethrum emulsion   | gallon      | 197,000     | 14,700      |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



26. Of 266 X-ray and electrotherapy machines produced in July, 35 were ultra-short-wave, 15 ultraviolet ray, 24 infrared therapy apparatus and 192 X-ray apparatus. This is a decrease of 134 machines from the 400 produced in June.

Initial production of luminous and intensifying screens was 48 and 153 units respectively.

27. July X-ray film production totaled 36,213 square meters, 10,546 square meters more than the June output. The industry has been expanding steadily in an effort to meet local and Korean requirements.

#### X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION (dozens)

| <u>Size (inches)</u>  | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4 3/4 x 6 1/2         | 442         | 1,490       |
| 6 1/2 x 8 1/2         | 278         | 495         |
| 8 x 10                | 401         | 2,646       |
| 10 x 12               | 8,165       | 19,076      |
| 14 x 17               | 5,002       | 2,766       |
| Dental                | 50          | 426         |
| 35-millimeter (rolls) | 39,276      | 54,429      |

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

28. Stocks of American raw cotton were utilized to manufacture 69,599 pounds of gauze and 30,123 pounds of bandages in July.

#### Distribution

29. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in July numbered 283, a decrease of 98 from June.

#### X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS

|                  | <u>Distributed</u> |             | <u>On Hand</u> |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
|                  | <u>June</u>        | <u>July</u> | <u>31 July</u> |
| X-ray            | 198                | 179         | 64             |
| Ultra-short-wave | 69                 | 72          | 7              |
| Ultraviolet      | 65                 | 8           | 9              |
| Infrared ray     | 49                 | 24          | 3              |
| Total            | 381                | 283         | 83             |

30. Sanitary materials distributed in July were valued at ¥ 8,149,897, an increase of ¥ 591,101 from June sales.

31. Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in July were valued at ¥ 3,396,016, a decrease of ¥ 482,473 from June sales.

32. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to ¥ 99,805,542, an increase of ¥ 84,531,204 over June. This rise is due to more direct distribution and sales of stocks accumulated over several months.

Producers of controlled medical supplies shipped 45 selected items direct to prefectural distributing agencies, thus eliminating the Central Medicine Distributing Company which was unable to buy total production.



Venereal disease drugs are now distributed according to requirements instead of by direct allocation to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare.

### NARCOTICS

33. There are 85,474 persons registered by the Ministry of Welfare to handle narcotics.

34. Narcotics violators in July numbered 119; 76 were registrants and 43 were nonregistrants.

There were 36 thefts of narcotic stocks during the month.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

#### Relief

35. Revised figures for July show that welfare payments were valued at ¥ 234,158,053 compared with ¥ 213,783,766 for the previous month. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 20,470,507 in June to ¥ 25,445,029 in July. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,656,538 of whom 130,575 were in institutions.

Persons receiving assistance in June numbered 2,747,512 of whom 131,628 were in institutions.

36. Further increases in public assistance grants were approved effective 1 August. These amend the grants made on 1 July so that increases in the prices of staple foods and green vegetables may be met.

#### INDIVIDUAL RELIEF GRANT SCALE a/ (yen per day)

| <u>Persons<br/>in Family</u> | <u>Large Cities</u> |         | <u>Intermediate<br/>Cities</u> |         | <u>Towns and<br/>Villages</u> |         |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1                            | 15.80               | (17.85) | 14.15                          | (15.80) | 12.50                         | (13.95) |
| 2                            | 26.90               | (30.35) | 24.10                          | (27.05) | 21.30                         | (23.70) |
| 3                            | 33.20               | (37.50) | 29.75                          | (33.40) | 26.30                         | (29.30) |
| 4                            | 39.50               | (44.65) | 35.40                          | (39.75) | 31.30                         | (34.90) |
| 5                            | 44.20               | (50.00) | 39.65                          | (44.50) | 35.10                         | (39.05) |
| Each additional<br>person    | 4.70                | ( 5.35) | 4.25                           | ( 4.75) | 3.80                          | ( 4.15) |

a/ Maximum payments which may be given by order of prefectural governors are shown in parentheses.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

No deductions are made from the new scale of grants for children receiving school luncheons.

37. Five LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) shipments received in August totaled 57.45 tons of dried skim milk; 75.15 tons of canned and staple food and 31.47 tons of clothing.

38. Since the re-establishment of international mails with Japan, 490 undeliverable gift parcels have been turned over by postal authorities to the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Public child health and welfare institutions receive priority in the distribution of these articles.



39. The recently formulated Central Committee, organized to launch a national fund-raising drive for private welfare institutions, held its first meeting in Tokyo on 6 August.

#### REPATRIATION

40. From 28 July to 28 August 60,850 Japanese were repatriated of whom 30,016 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 14,739 from Southeast Asia, 591 from the Ryukyus, 8 from China, 95 from South Korea, 9,387 from Manchuria and 14 from the Pacific Ocean area. During the same period 2,701 repatriates left Japan for Korea, Formosa and the Ryukyus. Note the chart on the following page.

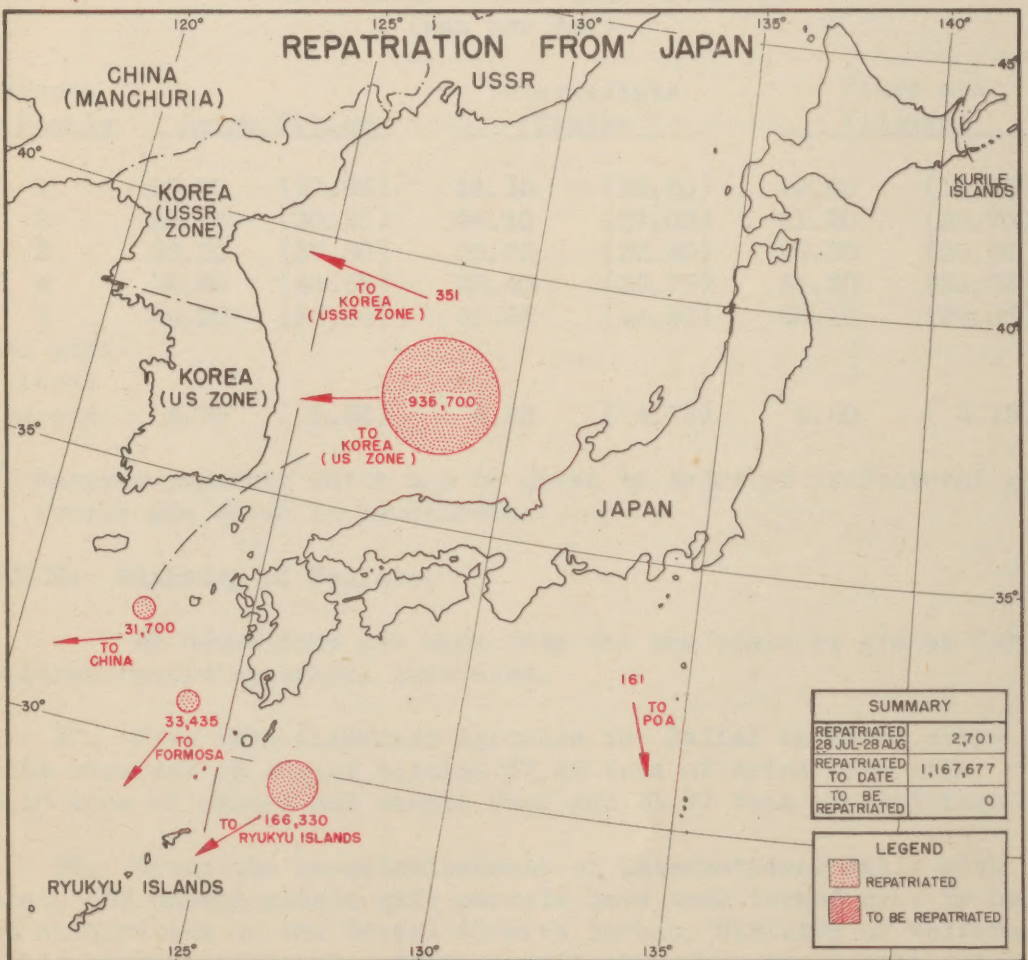
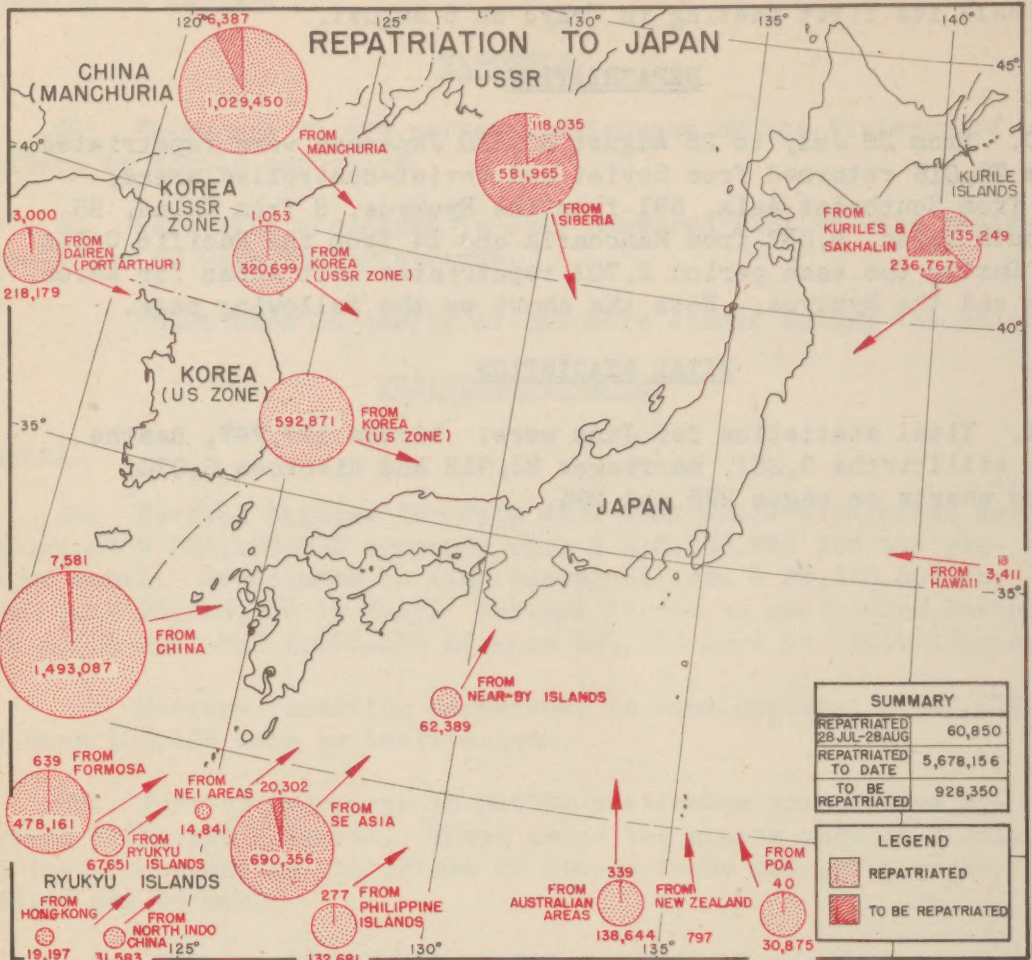
#### VITAL STATISTICS

41. Vital statistics for June were: births 197,747, deaths 85,920, stillbirths 9,251, marriages 81,913 and divorces 6,070. Note the charts on pages 295 and 296.



# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 28 AUGUST 1947



SOURCE: SCAP, GHQ-SCAP

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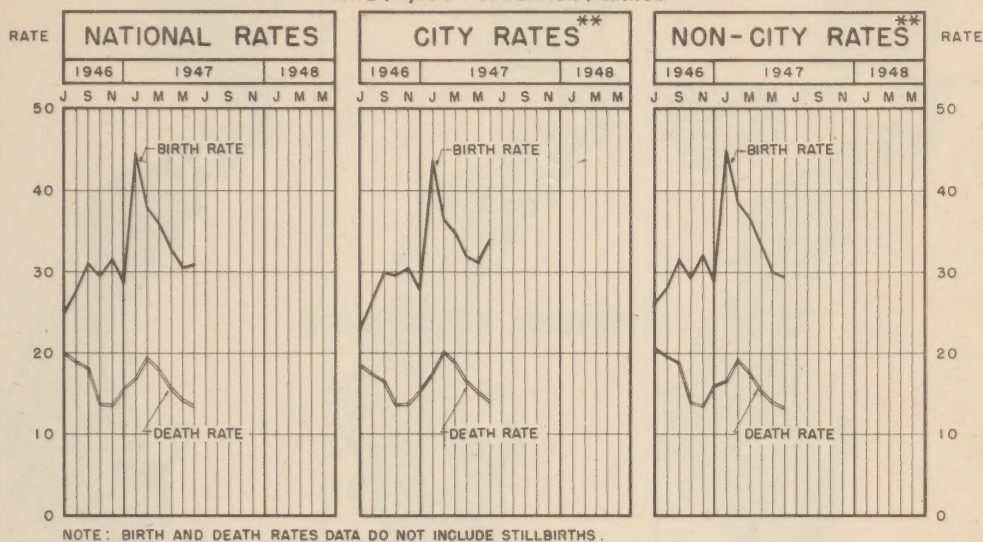


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

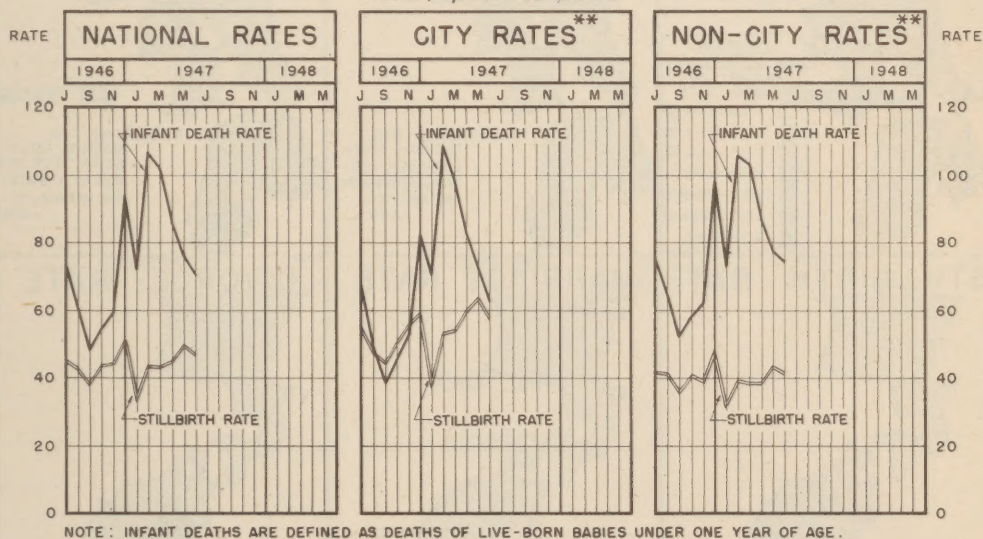
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



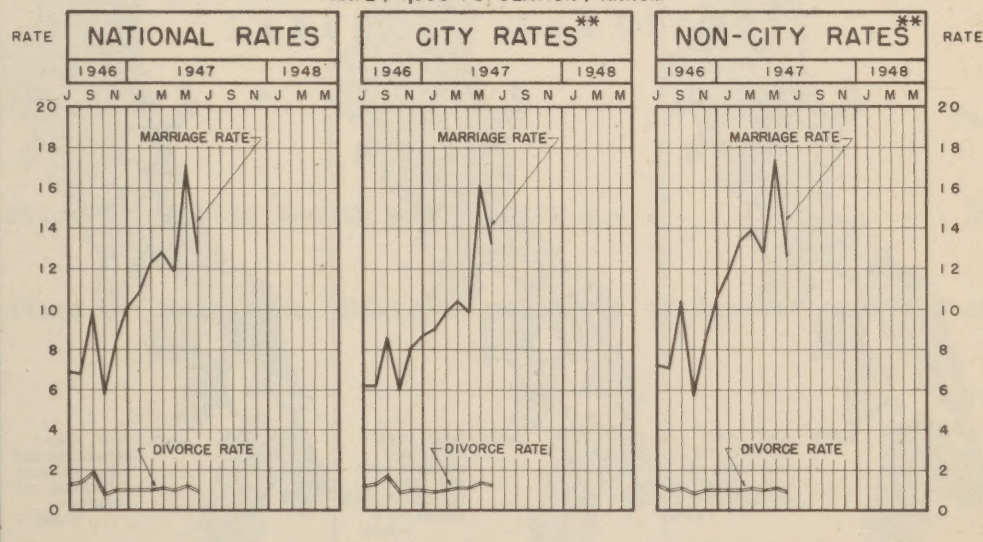
## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.

\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

GHQ-SCAP

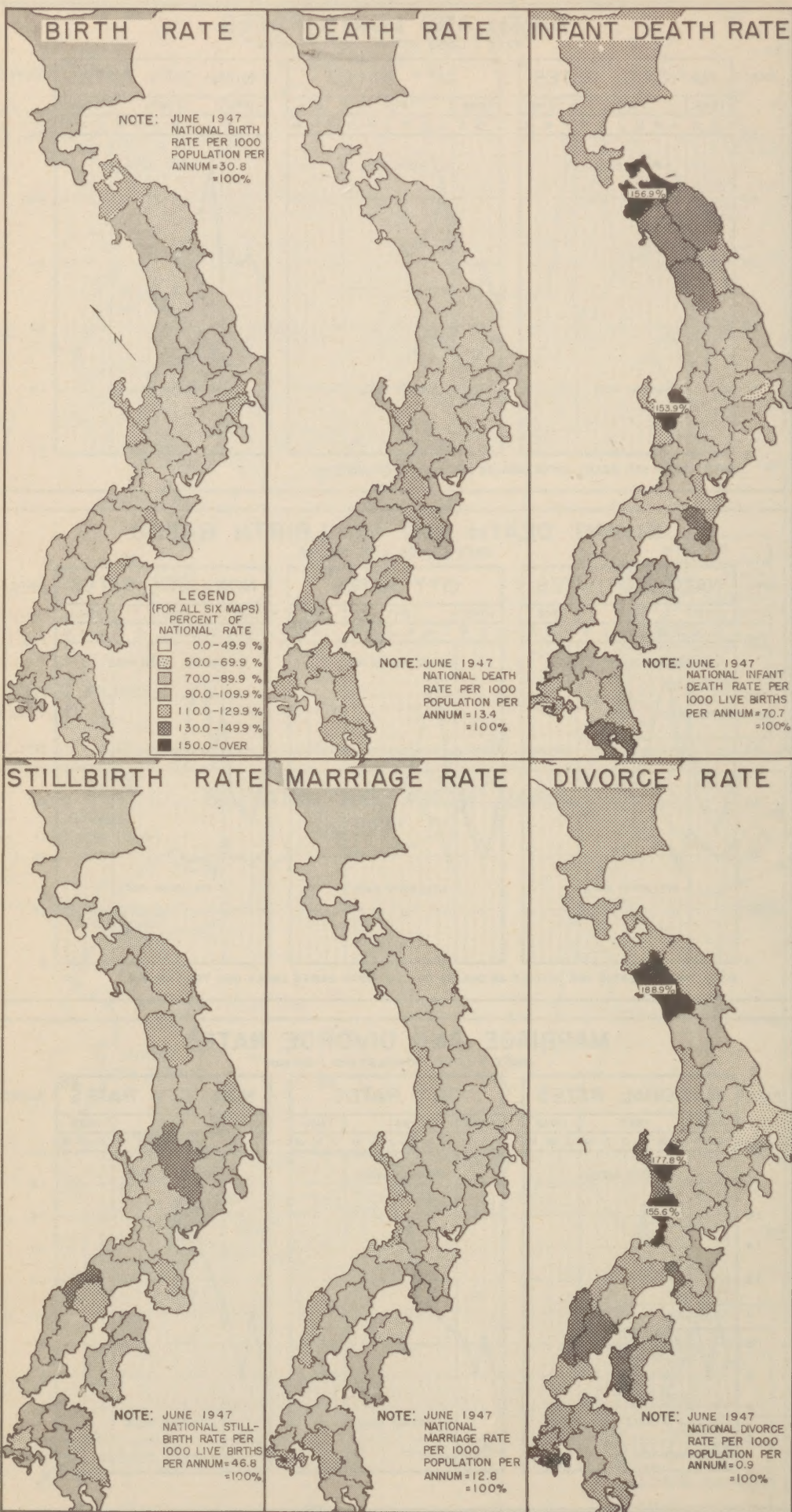
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# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JUNE 1947\*



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ-SCAP

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